

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial comment on the industrial, legislative and public relations and economic situation of labor in the United States.

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WILLIAM GREEN, JR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1933

FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer

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Important A. F. of L. Achievement For Workers Achieved by Morrison

United Action of Affiliated Unions in Strikes Shows Force of C. I. O. Charge That American Federation of Labor Form of Organization is Inefficient, He Declares in Labor Day Address at Pittsburgh; Holds That Labor Legislation Secured Through Non-Partisan Political Policy Has Given Legal Affirmation to the Right to Organize and Established Freedom of Union Members from Tyranny of Injunction Judges; A. F. of L. Membership Has Increased Over One Million in Last Two Years.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.
A fact-laden presentation of the important achievements of the American Federation of Labor in improving the economic conditions of working men and women and securing statutory recognition of their fundamental rights to organize in unions and bargain collectively with employers featured the Labor Day address of Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the Federation, delivered in Pittsburgh, Pa., at the Labor Day celebration held under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union. Mr. Morrison spoke at South Park to an audience estimated to number in the neighborhood of 10,000.

Declaring that one purpose of his address was to demonstrate the absolute truthfulness of the charge, recently repeated by the C. I. O., that the A. F. of L. have not produced tangible benefits for working men and women, Mr. Morrison traced the victories gained for the workers since the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, organized in 1881, was reorganized in 1886 as the American Federation of Labor.

He said the platform of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions contained mainly the demands for labor legislation. It soon became apparent, however, that "labor unions could not realize success by court decisions and injunctions upholding strikes and holding that agreements were null and void." Therefore the constitution adopted by the American Federation of Labor in 1886 "related the aims and objectives and emphasized the purpose to concentrate on organizing workers."

Starting with 30,000 members in 1881, Mr. Morrison asserted that the policies of the American Federation of Labor unions, with their millions of members, "have won the respect and cooperation of an ever-growing number of workers." This, he said, is evidenced by the fact that the membership of the A. F. of L. has increased from 30,000 in 1881 to 1,400,000 in 1933. In emphasizing the fact that the A. F. of L. form of organization, Mr. Morrison held the Steel Workers Strike of 1919 and the Railway Shopmen's Strike of 1922, in each of which a large number of workers were injured in carrying on the struggle for labor's rights.

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A. P. STORES PRINTING WILL CARRY UNION LABEL

President Haggerty of International Allied Printing Trades Association Leads Agreement.
By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.
Washington, D. C.—The printing of the A. P. Stores, Inc., has been secured by the International Allied Printing Trades Association. The agreement was reached after several weeks of negotiation. It involves an enormous volume of printing and consequently an enormous sum of money. It will affect printing establishments in every state, according to the terms of an agreement announced by the International Allied Printing Trades Association.

The agreement, over the signature of Mr. Joseph Haggerty, president of the company, is the result of negotiations between the company and the union. It involves an enormous volume of printing and consequently an enormous sum of money. It will affect printing establishments in every state, according to the terms of an agreement announced by the International Allied Printing Trades Association.

The agreement in this case is quite different from the one reached by the A. P. Stores, Inc., in 1931. It involves an enormous volume of printing and consequently an enormous sum of money. It will affect printing establishments in every state, according to the terms of an agreement announced by the International Allied Printing Trades Association.

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What Communism, C. O. Is Responsible For Dualism, Communism, Vigilantism

President of International Association of Machinists Links Up These Three Plagues That Harass Labor to John L. Lewis and His Associates in the Committee for Industrial Organization; Says C. I. O. Unions Are Split With Disunion and Honeycombed With Communists, and That Vigilante Activities to Suppress Civil Liberties Are Outgrowth of Communist Violence and C. I. O. Labor Wars; Labor's Non-Partisan League Is Making For Carrying C. I. O. Into the Political Field.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.
A breach in the front of John L. Lewis and his associates in the Committee for Industrial Organization, the responsible party for the "triple plague" of Dualism, Communism and Vigilantism, and a call to organize the members of the Labor Day Message of Arthur O. Wharton, international president of the International Association of Machinists, issued from the headquarters of the Association in Washington, D. C., on September 8, 1933. Mr. Wharton declared that the Lewis group, from its inception fomented dualism, disunion and violence. He charged that Communism has honeycombed the C. I. O. groups with its followers and that intimidation, violence, and the notorious C. I. O. labor wars are the result.

Turning to the outcropping of various forms of Vigilantism waged against the bona fide labor movement and admitted by employers to suppress civil liberties, Mr. Wharton declared that the C. I. O. is responsible for the "triple plague" of Dualism, Communism and Vigilantism. He charged that the Lewis group, from its inception fomented dualism, disunion and violence. He charged that Communism has honeycombed the C. I. O. groups with its followers and that intimidation, violence, and the notorious C. I. O. labor wars are the result.

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Green Says Private Industry Must Create Work for Jobless Millions

A. F. of L. President, in Labor Day Address at Providence, Upholds Collective Bargaining as the Workers' Best Means for Raising Living Standards and Urges Employers to Cease Opposition to Trade Unions; Scores C. I. O. As a Secession Movement Causing Division and Discouragement in Labor's Ranks; Approves Private Ownership of Industry and Free Return of Investment; Endorses Health Insurance, Supports Social Security and Wages and Hours Legislation; Demands Changes in Labor Relations Act; Denounces Communism.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.
A strongly-worded declaration that Government relief is not a solution of the unemployment problem and that those who own and operate industry are under a moral obligation to create work for the jobless army, now numbering over 11,000,000, featured the Labor Day address delivered by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, at Providence, R. I., under the auspices of the Providence Central Federation Union.

Mr. Green spoke at Roger Williams Park to a vast audience. His address, entitled "A Restatement of Labor's Aims and Purposes," was broadcast over the National Broadcasting Company's Blue Network. Expressing the conviction that the failure of industry to provide employment for the unemployed is largely due to a psychological condition based on fear, he declared:

"There is no reason why millions of working men and women who beg for an opportunity to work and earn a living should be the victims of a false psychology of fear and resultant fear buying and fear production. The realities of six years of widespread unemployment should be dealt with courageously."

In the field of industrial relations, Mr. Green urged that industry, management and labor unite in an effort to stabilize business and stabilize labor relations, with recognition of collective bargaining and acceptance by employers of trade unionism as the basis for the solution of the unemployment problem. In emphasizing the merit of this plan he said the "owners of industries employing more than five million workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have made agreements between themselves and their workers which have resulted in a more stable and prosperous business and a more stable and prosperous labor movement."

Turning to the Committee for Industrial Organization, Mr. Green declared that this group was responsible for fomenting and continuing "division, discord and disunity in the labor movement." He said that the American Federation of Labor presents a united movement, "with a larger membership and a more stable and prosperous business and a more stable and prosperous labor movement."

He supported the principles underlying the Social Security Act and the Wagner Act, and urged that the Government should not be misled by the C. I. O. "which is a secession movement and a movement to create a dualism more pronounced and destructive than that which it sought to create in the American Federation of Labor."

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Hogan Names Kansas City Labor Lawyer To Bar Association's Labor Committee

Kansas City, Mo. (AP/WNS)—Chairman Klugman, well known as a labor lawyer in this area, has been appointed a member of the American Bar Association's Committee on Labor, Unemployment and Social Security. The appointment was announced by Frank C. Hogan, president of the bar association.

A. F. of L. Counsel Is Appointed Labor Law Professor at Columbus University School

Washington, D. C. (AP/WNS)—Appointment of Joseph A. P. Kelly, Counsel of the American Federation of Labor, to the position of Professor of Labor Law at Columbus University School of Law, was announced by Dr. John H. Strickland, dean of the school.

Trade Unionists, Trade Agreements, and the Problem of Labor

Trade Unionists, Trade Agreements, and the Problem of Labor. This is the title of a new book by Joseph A. P. Kelly, Counsel of the American Federation of Labor. The book discusses the relationship between trade unions and trade agreements, and the problems that arise from this relationship.

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Important A. F. of L. Achievements For Workers Are Cited by Morris

Continued from Page 1)

tolerable level notwithstanding the rapid rise in the costs of the necessities of life.

**MINERS AND OPERATORS IN-
DICTED FOR RESTRAINT
OF TRADE**

The Federal Grand Jury in March

1920, returned an indictment against the Miners and Mine operators who had entered into wage scale agreements. The indictment charged the defendants with having conspired in their joint wage scale agreements to restrain trade in coal.

In this and other instances, the Lever Act enacted to stop food profiteering was used against labor unions endeavoring to carry on activities to relieve the burdens of workers in the conditions that prevailed. In that period of unrelenting warlike

I cite the foregoing cases because they aroused public interest. These were only incidental to the continuous legal litigation enmeshing our trade unions in which judges and courts suspended the exercise by workers in collective activities of the rights of free

A. F. OF L. SUCCESS IN STEEL AND RAILWAY SHOPMEN'S STRIKES

The strike of the steel workers in 1919 attracted nation-wide attention. The American Federation of Labor raised \$496,000.79 through voluntary contributions of affiliated unions, their members and friends to support the workers involved in the steel strike.

C. I. O. leaders have charged that jurisdiction lines and the rate of dues have obstructed the organization of

The records in the steel strike of 1919 and the railroad strike in 1922, disprove these assertions.

Twenty-four national and international unions cooperated with the American Federation of Labor in the campaign to organize the steel workers which culminated in the 1919 strike.

The steel workers took a strike ballot under the laws of the respective or-

salizations; 355,000 workers in the steel industry ceased work in that strike.

Jurisdiction claims and dues were not an obstacle to the interest of these 355,000 workers nor were these questions an issue in the failure of that strike.

WORKERS' RIGHTS SUPPRESSED BY STEEL CORPORATION AGENTS

The coal and iron police patrolled

and controlled the steel communities at that time carrying out the will of the Steel Corporation to defeat the strike; this privately supported army operated with the legal blessing of injunction judges and courts while political authorities either openly connived or passively stood by. During that strike the exercise by the workers involved of the rights of free speech, free press and free assemblage were

**JUDGE ANDERSON OUTLAWED
RAILWAY SHOPMEN'S STRIKE**

In 1922 railroad shop trade workers took a strike ballot in accordance with the laws and regulations of the six national and international unions in interest. Four hundred thousand railroad workers responded to that strike call. That strike was outlawed by the in-

At the hearing upon the application for the restraining order the government presented something like 2,000 affidavits alleging unlawful acts against the railroad workers in which it was physically and financially impossible for the defendants to enter defense.

"SPIRACY" TO RESTRAIN INTER-STATE COMMERCE

The attempt of the railroad workers by striking as a last resort to secure relief from onerous working conditions, and to standardize and improve conditions of employment, was transformed by legal terminology and decision into a "nation-wide conspiracy to restrain interstate commerce."

RAILWAY LABOR ACT CASE.

RAILWAY LABOR ACT SAVED GUARDS TRADE UNION RIGHTS

Even though the strike of the railroad workers was outlawed by the United States Government, the struggle made at that time to improve the conditions of life and labor of railroad workers was a direct contribution to the enactment of the Railway Labor Act, which has stood the test of the scrutiny of the United States Supreme Court.

The agitation for this law was carried on by the twenty-one railroad labor organizations with the cooperation of the American Federation of Labor. Under that law, railroad workers organized in their respective trades and classifications through their duly accredited union representatives carry on collective bargaining with railroad management.

WORKERS IN RIGHT TO JOIN UNIONS OF THEIR OWN CHOOSING

The objective of the American Federation of Labor throughout the years in its political and legislative campaigns has been to secure the enactment of labor legislation which would require law-making and law-enforcing bodies to protect workers in the exercise of the right to join unions of their

own choosing. It is directly attributable to the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations that this principle has been reiterated time and again in Federal enactments and is now well defined in the Federal Bankruptcy Act, Railway Labor Act, Norris-LaGuardia Injunction Act and the National Labor Relations Act.

LABOR RELATIONS ACT ADMINISTRATION IS NOT SATISFACTORY

The administration of the National Labor Relations Act is unsatisfactory. The American Federation of Labor will continue to give attention to this situation until this legislation operates according to the principles of freedom which should be applied under our form of government.

The American Federation of Labor is loyal to the Republic of the United States. We are pledged and will do everything within our power to per-

petuate the blessings of liberty enjoyed
thereunder.